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APV
(Frazier)
Frazier

NOTES AND PAPERS

OF OR CONNECTED WITH

PERSIFOR FRAZER

IN GLASSLOUGH IRELAND

AND HIS SON

JOHN FRAZER

OF PHILADELPHIA

1735 to 1765

BY

PERSIFOR FRAZER

Docteur ès-Sciences Naturelles (Université de France)
Correspondant des K. K. Zoologischen Hof-Museum in Wien.

1906

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Errata.

Page 1, 3rd paragraph, 22nd word of 4th paragraph, for "U" read "G."
Page 14, 29th line, for "Huntingdon" read "Hastings."
Page 24, penultimate entry (1 3 / 11 Rib. South and Mary Douglass
Line 1 and 2, for "1844" read "Date of marriage."
Line 3, for "Mary" read "Date of marriage."
Col 1, for "Dec. 1883" read "Date of marriage."
For blank lines under Deceased wife's sister's Marriage Bill read 1849. In line 6, above 1850, is inserted from the phrase "married many age."
Page 25, 6th line, for "1 1 / 4" read "1 1 / 2."
Page 27, 4th line, for "Chancellorship" read "Chancellor."
Page 27th, 7th paragraph, 4th line, for "settlement" read "settlement."

FOREWORD.

In the preparation of the following very imperfect sketches of the history of the Wister descended from Daniel who settled at Germantown, [illegible] during the early part of the 18th Century, I am under great obligations to my kinsman and friend Mr. Joseph S. Harris, who has already made many valuable contributions to the family genealogies of early Pennsylvania immigrants related to the Harrises, including that which is the subject of the following pages. The genealogical tables with dates of births, deaths, and marriages, of the earlier generations, together with the comments on the individual Harris records set almost literally taken, by his permission, from printed and manuscript data prepared by him, which however have been revised where possible, and in places corrected, by me.

I have also acquired the essential assistance of the genealogists Thos. Wharton Collens of the generations of the original Pioneer Francis Daniel Wister, 1717—, to whose privacy in regard to any earlier ancestors who may be subsequently established. In each generation I have endeavored to discuss questions to the descendants, to the chronological order of their births, as far as possible. No case of twins or triplets having been met, this seems as a convenient and short method of identifying any individual, and as no family mystery connected to me, and I consider the probability of discovering many that between generations, somewhere in the Christmas Pioneer records. I have adopted Mr. Harris's method, both for my own convenience, and also that there may be no confusion when the letters are compared with mine, of the same persons.

It should [illegible] in the house that the ancestor who is the starting point of the branch of the Pioneers were indeed the ancestor Abraham Lincoln of Indian Land County, the future of the Scottish Kennedy including Lord Dalhousie, and the Clergy of Florida, will have already spared the necessity of further research by filling up the [illegible] gaps sections and supplying collateral branches.

The [illegible] I have adopted to guide me in this work may be faulty but very [illegible] at least consistently carried out.

One of these is that the [illegible] letter or whatever it be should be transcribed as nearly as possible on the printed page. Consequently I have [illegible] with the greatest care every [illegible] in spelling and punctuation. In fact the punctuation of these letters [illegible] a great deal of time in copying them from the original manuscript, and

and the gift on this was of a hasty Bride; also suggest the probability that both were Freemasons — that while there were Irish and probably Frenchmen, also though Protestant in faith were not opposed in the return to the throne, or as many would believe their chief in battle in the cause of the Stuarts; the probabilities are that the composition of a lyric such as Dryden meant to have been would be with William, rather than with the Pretender.

For the two letters of the 18th December (pages 111 to 116) which are believed to have been among the papers of John Dryden, the first of his family to reside in America, see appendix to this publication.

Albany, 1906. Franklin B. Hough.

Explanation of Marks Used in the Text

Letters following an original line in an abbreviated word were printed to show the line in the original.

Small type printed above the line records writing which was illegible or has become illegible. The same sign as the line is used for additional reasons to distinguish it from the text.

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Appendix.

Persifor Frazer XIV-1 b. about 1697
d. about 1740

Some time in the last decade of the XVIIth Century there arrived at the townland of Corglass (written also Corglasse, Corglassagh, etc.) near the village and lake of Omeragh in the County Monaghan Ireland, a Scot named Persifor Frazer who, according to an entry in the family Bible of Robert his great grandson, had attached himself to the cause of William III, going with his army into Ireland about 1690 and settled there.* His wife was Margery Clayton, Calton, or Carlton, but whether he married her in Scotland or in Ireland is not known. The surname Frazer was rare in that part of Ireland then, and the first name was entirely unknown. Ulster at arms-Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms in Dublin, Mr. Gruffydd, Lyon King at Arms in Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Evans, Windsor Herald, and a large number of persons well skilled in Scotch genealogy have declared to me they never met the name "Persifor", and only Freemasonry authority accessible has been omitted without discovering any trace of it.

It seems possible that "Persifor" may have been a variant of the not unusual name of Percival, Piercy, Percifal, Percivall, Percheval, Percevay, Percy, Pierrepont, etc., but although in the case of its probable origin "the rules of orthography were very lax and orthography was various," neither "Upperchallis" nor that orthography can satisfactorily account for the transformation of "s" or "ss" to "f", and this fact led Persifor Frazer (c. 1804) to offer the following suggestion, if not very probable hypothesis to explain the name and the identity of its first bearer. It is recorded that Alexander the eldest son of the Master of Lovat had slain a priest at either a marriage feast or funeral ceremony celebrated at his father's castle in 1689, and had thereupon fled from the country and disappeared. One tradition would have it that he went to Wales, but there seems no good foundation for this statement more for others that he went to England, to France, or to Ireland. All accounts agree, however, that he disappeared, and while some late communications have asserted the notion that to those that a head of high birth should have given himself any great concern in taking the life of a mere priest, yet the fact of his flight would tend to another conclusion, and having this point upon the assumption that Alexander was mistaken with reasons, which could expose his sudden

*See Foot-note

[illegible] and recalling the fact that shortly after the struggle a House with the surname "Trevilis" appeared prominently in a part of the Kingdom to which there is no previous reference, the scribe of the present writer suggested that the wanderer after winning a victory over the evil of his enemy by righteous and vigorous and severe exertions had adopted for himself a new name, [illegible] according to the custom of the time, from the words per se [illegible] "Strong through himself". It is quite clear that the written words which he has left fully accord with the spirit of self [illegible] and unbendability from which the [illegible] must have required to suffer, but investigation serves to demonstrate that it would more nearly [illegible] to have chosen a name combined from "Tre" [illegible] "Devon Castle".

A possible hypothesis is that the word "Trevilis" is a perversion of "Trevorvil". The suggestion [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The essential facts are that a rather poor but sound Perthshire tenant farmer named [illegible] in the neighborhood of Glenlyon married [illegible] Lamont, where he settled probably leasing the glen from the Lairds of which estate it was a part as late as 1883, when Sir John Lamb was the "owner of Glenlyon and all the lands about it." (See Appendix "Lairds of Ben. L. & Glen." 1883).

The Perthshire Tenant, who is supposed to have been born about 1680, and to have died about 1740, married Margery [illegible] Lamont [illegible] Castleton, somewhere about 1700, lived with her in Glenlyon and had by her seven children to wit:

1. Elizabeth — b. about 1701, m. Alexander Smith about 1718 & died 1768.
2. Penelope — b. about 1703, died not married. (1730?)
3. Rebecca — b. about 1705, died not married.
4. a daughter, name unknown, b. about 1707, m.— Speer and lived in [illegible] Co. Pa. ?
5. John — b. Aug. 8 1709 in Mary Smith, June 16 1734, lived in Newtown [illegible] Pa. d. Sept. 7 1781
6. Margaret — b. about 1711, m. John Logan about 1730, may have emigrated to America. ?
7. Sarah — b. 1712 m. John [illegible] about 1735. ?

It is possible that Penelope married the land on which he died and suffered the usual vicissitudes of tenancy which in England have always prevailed the world over. If so his youth as was the children was passed as a tenant farm, and unfortunate had examined his spirit by the time he had reached his seventieth year, he ages at the time he wrote the only letter which has been preserved. This letter, written by his son, who had gone to America two years and a half before, reveals the modest means, the petty misfortunes, the straitened conditions, the familiar family and neighborhood news of one whose business was farming and whose life was hard. He had passed the period when a poor copy with brave cheery hope, and had taken the struggle for existence by younger hands, but there was no end to his thought every one of his enjoyment as in the young boy. His wife and he are in a "weak and sickly condition", [illegible] has "now right to live". The two [illegible] to a [illegible] [illegible] and so

---

Penelope" record. But with the baptismal records for [illegible] and other parish [illegible] of the [illegible] including the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

John Fraser XV:5. b. August 8, 1701 d. September 7, 1765

John Fraser (youngest immigrant), son the fifth child of Patrick and Margaret (all of whom were probably buried in Saint Dunstan's Ireland. As will be seen in the accompanying table, two children were born to his parents after himself. In his twenty-sixth year he married Mary Vaughan, and fifth child of Robert and Mary (Vaughan) Smith, who were neighbors of the Frasers in Ellesbrough.

[See genealogical tables (bold) generations XIV and XV below.]

What may have been John's occupation and how much education he may have received during his twenty-six years prior to his marriage seems to understand. It may be assumed without doubt (there is) some that he received his ballast in the management of the farm and it can be accepted with all greater certainty that he either received some instruction, or else he profited by what he received to a greater extent than the average child between ages. Between both the period in the years of his life, such he, immediately pursued direction of various enterprises with a success which would have been very unlikely in the absence of such preparation. Family tradition has it that the Smiths were opposed to the marriage of their daughter with John Fraser, but it is not likely that this opposition was based on any objection to the bridegroom personally for he appears to have been a young man of industrious and exemplary habits who possessed the respect and affection of his associates and fellow-citizens years after he had taken away his wife, their homemade, to his distant home. Very likely her parents were loath to have the union, for many there and their daughter. Any whatever may have been the opposition was not serious for the wedding took place on June 10, and the couple sailed for Philadelphia on June 28, 1731 arriving at their destination exactly three months later, Sept. 28, 1731.

It was not difficult to understand that a young man of more than the average education and possessed of a normal amount of ambition and desire of success would look for fortune in other places than that in which a passing glimpse is given to his Father's estate. Glimpses are given on this occasion by the following newspaper printed on a sheet about 7½" x 9½" which is among the family papers.

The Proprietors of the Pennsylvania
Land Company in London, &c.
hereby give Notice:

To all Persons that are willing to Settle upon their Lands in Pennsylvania, and the territories thereunto belonging.

That they will Lett to Every such Person or Persons Fifty Acres of Land to them and their Heirs for ever, Free and Clear of all manner of Quit Rents. Two Families to settle together, for the commodiousness of Good Neighbourhood in every Five Thousand Acres. This Platform agreeth and promiseth to Lett to a Hundred Families, and no more as such Family have built thereon Cottage, and cleared Five Acres of Land, every Family as Lotting shall have Lands executed by the Trustees, and seal thereto upon a Conclusion for that purpose, here proposed under the Hands of the Company's Agent or Agents, Residing in Pennsylvania.

(Witness to the many markets)

"Interest Competent and Time Limited are the Company's Agents."

This first notice was in Dutchess Shortsworthy's East Chester (now Delaware) Gazette Pennsylvania. In the old newspaper when engraving conceptions in England for among Commissioners Court, he received a thank providing that for every certain number of acres of land purchased and cleared. The earlier visits were a dozen or so on his or her own to be built in the neighborhood, or as was already existing. The applied to him in the city of Philadelphia, and indeed the subject of these laws gloriously merits one, only a lot in Philadelphia in a district which bore the first time to was reserved for the use of a land Society of this kind was known as "Society Hill". The hill was named here what is now Second and Pine and Lombard Sts. or near the vicinity of Front Street.

What requirement occupied the attention of the new settler rather than that of clearing the land he had purchased, or by what necessary steps he advanced from a settler to a merchant or trader, is not known, but it is comforting to believe that the change of business put an end to the monotonous uniformity of which he before seemed to have been a victim to tedium. To justice to the settler it should be remembered that his age and state of health were certainly not such as to fit him for glowing views of the future connected with Philadelphia certainly before [illegible] a period of adversity to turn back to the other way to live. [illegible] and to the address of which John

---

[illegible]

[illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible]

Fraser is designated as a "Merchant". He was engaged in commerce by sea, notably in the West Indies, and in [illegible] in 1724 owned in whole or in part the vessel employed in this trade.

If John Fraser was engaged in trade with [illegible] August 1728 and Sept 3, 1724 and it is quite possible that he was the same person as the subject of this sketch.

He revisited Ireland at least twice after arriving in America: the first time in 1722 and later probably in 1732. (J. E. Harris "The Fraser family" unpublished Jan. 1907.) Both he and his wife died and were buried in Philadelphia.

The following paper belongs by their entry mostly to the period at which John Fraser arrived in America. It may however have been among the loose and miscellaneous papers always to be found in a lawyer's office and still more frequently in that of a Justice of the Peace, a dignity conferred on both the son and grandson of the original emigrant.

1712

[illegible] These Lands by Lease and Release dated 1708 and 1709 [illegible] granted and conveyed by Jno. Thomas and John Jones [illegible]

Second — J. T. and E. Jones by Indenture being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Fee [illegible] Jones to [illegible] Jno. Williams

Third — J. T. and E. Jones by [illegible] 13th March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Thos. Pritchard—

[illegible] Thos. Pritchard [illegible] [illegible] 1724 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jones Williams by the name of [illegible] Jones late of Ireland.

[illegible] Jones Williams is [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] a Mastery or Marriage [illegible] in London—

[illegible] Jones Williams by Will dated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] devises the land in London to his eld son Evan Jones and his 3d son John Jones—

[illegible] John Jones gave his Share in London to his Brother Evan in exchange for other Lands [illegible] deed of Conveyance was ever made between them.

[illegible] Evan Jones by his last Will and Testament dated [illegible] and thereby among other things devised as follows: "I give and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my Estate Real and personal to be sold by my Executors Richard Jones and Robert Lloyd"—

[illegible]

[illegible]

as appears by a copy of the following broadside found just a week before the landing, of which the preservation among his effects is sufficient indication that it engaged his attention and that upon its subject he probably had decided views, though what they were is not known.

A Letter of Caution
To The
Electors
of
Pennsylvania

Countersign, 20th Sept. 1776

Fellow Citizens

Although our great Trust and honorable Station are united (as Citizens under a Constitution) which not only destroys but as an impracticable Idea to maintain and Blasphemy towards our supreme Lord, Law and Religion: so Blameable and Powerful, and as a fatal Poison to the Citizens, as a great Traitor as to a Country, he has given us such Rules and Directions as may, if but according to the natural Duty of Self preservation, examine us and our Posterity, the Purport how to conceal for us and them. But as the Statements and Corruptions of Men and Manners have in all Ages irresistably call'd for and from the Senate to prevent and correct Errors and Disorders in Society, which at once no human Prudence or Invention could sufficiently provide against, it will, so long as that can continue, be found necessary to apply from Principles to Body Diseases. In Speculation it seems impossible, yet in Practice it is common, That Men not ignorant the most plain Rules, conscious of Conscience and fear of future Damnation, even by a Matter of the plainest Conception in their Time must Consume, but notwithstanding that the Peace, Interest and Welfare of every one in Perspective very much depend upon the Life of the Country and on the Administration thereof; and that the Country is the only Church on Earth where the Liberty of and for Conscience can be enjoyed? What Imagination, Madness or Infatuation, can be thought to have Men adopt by their own Choice and Influence, they all must and chose from like to the Evil of Perils of Assemble, what are the very Duties with which the Public have the great Concern in Trusts? Is it not against the Laws of God and Nature that Men should act as Judges in their own Causes? Upon both the ways of Common Sense and Natural Reason, and you'll easily apprehend, that nothing more strikes the destruction of the Commonwealth than the Opening as or promoting with sensitive Liberty to Evil-doers. For such was the Treatment of a large Treasury for the Reward and encouragement to Wicked persons Lives and Interests. Both the Temporal and Eternal, and to become accountable and subject to

The following are deeds, private letters, powers of attorney, public and private seals, and declarations of objects and papers which were among the effects left by John Fraser

[illegible]

Know all men by these presents that I Alexander Innis of Cheraw District in the province of South Carolina in consideration of the sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling to me in hand paid by the Honble Thomas Adam, Esquire Surveyor and Collector aforesaid and appointed my trusty and well beloved friend and brother John Fraser late of Georgetown in the said County now of

In his Majesty King George's Dominions in America to be My Lawfull Attorney and in my Name to Ask for and receive all such sum or sums of money [illegible] the within mentioned sum of one hundred pounds Sterling and [illegible] and to Give given and Acquittance for the said Thomas Johnston his heirs Exrs & Admrs and what Ever is Lawfully and Justifiably done in the premises as I myself could be and after Having received and Recovered the said Thomas Johnston his heirs Exrs & Admrs payment of said Sum or Sums of money as aforesaid I do hereby for me my heirs Exrs & Admrs Covenant promise and Agree to and with the said Thomas Johnston his heirs Exrs & Admrs by these presents that I the said John Fraser my attorney for my use by Virtue of these presents will allow and Ratify and Confirm whatever my said Attorney shall Lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises as Witness my hand and Seal this [illegible] day of [illegible] in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six

Signed Sealed and Delivered [illegible] in the presence of us

Robert Thompson
William Little

The person named Robert Thompson and William Little [illegible] the Witness to the within mentioned Instrument [illegible] Oath before me this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1766 [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Robert Thompson
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Personally known of Cheraw in the Parish of Prince George County of

Monaghan and Kingdom of Ireland [illegible] aged [illegible] came this day before me and made Oath, that some time in or about the month of [illegible] one thousand seven hundred and [illegible] he this Deponent [illegible] a Bill for the sum of [illegible] Pounds [illegible] Shillings and [illegible] with a penalty of [illegible] from Thomas Johnston [illegible] in the parish of Monaghan and County aforesaid [illegible] this Deponent [illegible] Thomas Johnston [illegible] this Kingdom and transported himself to some part of His Majesty King George's Dominions in America without paying this Deponent any part of said [illegible] this Deponent [illegible] any part of said [illegible] and this Deponent further [illegible] in the month of October following [illegible] said Bill [illegible] this Deponent's Dwelling house [illegible] a great part of this Deponent's goods and papers, and that the said Bill [illegible] notwithstanding he has made diligent inquiry [illegible] Deponent [illegible] John Smith [illegible] said County and Thomas Smith [illegible] Deponent [illegible] said Bill [illegible]

[illegible] Smith

Sworn before me [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

W.R. Johnston

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] gives you her love and service [illegible] and Brother gives you both their love and service [illegible] would be worse to my mother than to think [illegible] descending [illegible] you and Jenny [illegible] and they to you both.

To Mr John Fraser Thorn

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PENALTY (1) FOR EXERCISING OR AN ACT OF DECEIT. (2) Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, having no Excise at Four Pence per Gallon on all Wines, Rum, Brandy and other spirituous retailed Liquors

PUBLICK NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN (1) (2) (3) Retailers and others who intend to vend any of the Liquors aforementioned ... That is to say, such Traders as Retailers, etc. shall after the 1st of December ensuing, Sell or retail by Sale or Barter Wine in any quantity less than Six gallons, delivered to one Person at one Time ... And to Store and retain Liquors in Store provided that Security Bonds delivered to Masters aforesaid, that such Retailers, and every of them, henceforth upon the Commencement of the aforesaid Act (which will be on the 1st of September ensuing) never shall sell or Barter any Liquors at Retail, without first an Account of the quantity of the Excisable Liquors at that Time in their Possession ... to the Clerks and Receivers of the Excise at Philadelphia (in case it is continued)

AND that from and after said Every person is to be made liable ... each of Affirmation to Retailer who has Wine for sale ... quantity of Liquor as aforesaid, before Every such Retailer himself as aforesaid, and of whom the same was bought, under the Penalty of Forfeiting the said Liquor

TRUST every Faithful Inhabitant will Encourage them in every Place Mostly ... with Distinct Excise ... to Settle ground, or ... about a mixture of all such Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirituous ... which he ... to ... have received within the Time ... and there put the Excise on the same under the Penalty of Forfeiting ... the said Liquors ... Forty Shillings, and for the second ... Fifty Pounds, and have ... Penalty ... Liquor taken away and rendered ... of Selling any of the Liquors aforesaid, during the Continuance of this Act

IT is further Provided ... That whatever Duty shall be ... Proclamation ... Court of our Liquors ... and the Governor's Council ... Liquors ... Five Pounds ... Excise ... Liquors ...

AND it is ... further enacted ... That no Person ... to ... Liquors ... Time ... Shall ... what time ... Liquors ...

AND ... any Person ... Liquor ... without having ... Penalty ... Person ... Liquors ...

[illegible] That the Constables of the several Townships of this County are hereby required to [illegible] the [illegible] of all [illegible] in their respective Townships [illegible] and to be [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] to the true intent and meaning of the above said Act.

THOMAS [illegible], Clerk.

Dated at Chester, the 29th
Day of August, 1738.

A quaint little almanac (4¾" x 6¼") [illegible] lacking the covers but otherwise complete, bears the names of various members of the Taylor family and probably came into possession of [illegible] in the generation following Isaac's; but it gives one an idea of the subjects which most interested the new comer in America. In the lines of heroic verse which conclude each page and are accommodated to the space still vacant after the planetary and astronomical notes are printed, many interesting things occur. Thus, under January the reader is warned against keeping alive the foolish superstition of King Charles' head. Under February the tragic massacre of Christians by the Japanese King [illegible] is recounted. Under April is a curious chronology of creation [illegible] since Creation and Noah's Flood [illegible] etc. The advertisement [illegible] 4¾" x 6¼" [illegible] Edition.

Advertisement.

Province of Pennsylvania ss.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries, for Quit-Rents due on the Lands they hold in the said Province, and for Lots of Ground within the City of Philadelphia, That they speedily do pay off the same by the [illegible] Month (March): for receiving whereof the Receiver-General will attend at the Office in Philadelphia, from the First Day of the said Month to the [illegible], for receiving those of the County and City of Philadelphia. At Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, Attendance will be given from the [illegible] to the 17th Day inclusive. At Chester from the [illegible] Day to the [illegible] inclusive. And at [illegible] in the County of Bucks, from the [illegible] to the [illegible] inclusive of the same Month. [illegible] Persons who are [illegible] are required without further Delay to pay the same, otherwise they may expect to be prosecuted against as the Law directs.

James Steel, Rec. Gen.

Philadelphia, the 6th of the
11th Month, February, 17[illegible].

Leaf from family Bible of John Fraser (1789?)

The Last [illegible] of [illegible]
Fraser [illegible] John Fraser
[illegible] Fraser [illegible] was Born the 5th of August 1738
[illegible] Fraser was born the 23rd of July being on
Friday [illegible] night [illegible] Clock in the morning 1738
John Fraser was born the 9th of [illegible] 1740
and Dyed on [illegible] morning the [illegible] of [illegible] 1740
John Fraser [illegible] was born July [illegible] and dyed [illegible]
[illegible] 1742
Mary Fraser was Born the [illegible] of [illegible] 1744
and Dyed the [illegible] of July 1748
Elizabeth Fraser was Born the [illegible] of [illegible] 1746
and Dyed [illegible] the [illegible]
Thomas Fraser was born the [illegible] of
September [illegible] on Friday
morning 1748 and departed this life
on Tuesday the [illegible] of December 1790 [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible]
Sarah Fraser was Born [illegible] 1750
Henry Fraser was born May the [illegible]
Wednesday morning 1753 [illegible]
the [illegible] day of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

Duration of Commissioners.

In Pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made in the fourth Year of the Reign of our late Queen ANNE, for the more easy effectual Clearing of Guardians, &c. to put Commissioners for the several Counties of this Province.—Publick Notice is hereby given that the Register General will attend at his Office in the City of Philadelphia, from the 1st Day of the next Month (March) to the 1st inclusive, for receiving the Oath Bonds for the City and County of Philadelphia. At Chester for the County of Chester, from the 5th Day to the 15th inclusive. At the Town of Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, attendance will be given by Thomas Cookson Esq. who is authorized for that Purpose, from the 17th to the 31st. And at Newtown in the County of Bucks, from the 3d to the 9th of the same Month, at which respective Times and Places all Persons concerned are required to appear and pay their respective Bonds.

AND WHEREAS notwithstanding the like Advertisements might have been published every Year pursuant to the above recited Act of Assembly, the People who hold Lands or Lots within the said Province, have greatly neglected their Duty in not applying at the Times and Places therein appointed to put their respective Oath Bonds. They are therefore to take Notice, that upon their further Neglect Warrants will be made out for Levying the Penalty charged with such Oath Bonds, whether the Taxes or some of them be Arrear and the Effects or Premises Escheatable cannot well be found answering to the Law thereof.

J. Penn, Reg. Gen.

Philadelphia, the 11th of the 1st Month (March) 1730-1.

NOTICE is hereby given To all Persons whom it may concern, That the Honourable [illegible] Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware is duly empowered by the

[illegible] that TRUSTY KEITH, as well to confirm all Grants lately heretofore made for the Sale of any Lands within the said Province, and Counties, as also to sell and grant any vacant Lands within the same. TRUSTY KEITH all Persons, who have already contracted, or are desirous to contract for any such Lands, may apply themselves to the LAND OFFICE in Philadelphia, or such Interpreters here named: And those who have already made any such Contracts and not fulfilled the same, are admonished to apply and complete their respective Agreements.

[illegible] By the Governor's Command,

[illegible] TRUSTY KEITH, Sec'r

This may be understood as the work of Wm. Penn

VI

THE FEDERALIST

(A New Version of Connecticut

Friends and Countrymen,

[illegible] Time approaches for Choosing Representatives to the General Assembly for the ensuing Year, I shall once more, but without the Liberty of Property as usual, his remain, Endeavours to put you in mind of the Dispositions which have been industriously [illegible] to raise amongst us, what under the patronage of God for the past 18 Years have our worst enemies have used Violence and have sought all their Confidence. It is Criminal under these unhappy Circumstances to be silent. It is Criminal to be Neutral now. Be attentive!—Let us become Partizans of Liberty and Property. Let us join with Zeal against Cowardice and Treachery, and resolve to restore Peace to our Country, and Peace will be restored. The Governor has declared, in his Message to the last Assembly, That he wishes Peace, and for publicity sincerity. Time to put our trust the Promises of the good Work is effected. He has promised, A fair and equitable Measures are taken to restore Peace, he will put all the best that shall be presented to him for the Benefit of the Country, and declare that all former Differences may be buried in Oblivion. It remains but with him right or with his hand strong to the new subsidy Disputes. The Question is now Whether we shall restore Peace to the Province, in which our Hopes have and the Happiness of our Country is so immediately concerned?

The Enemies of the United Whigs are satisfied with having already brought our Affairs within the greatest Distresses, but with blowing the Coals. The Confusion of these persons for

To the FREEHOLDERS of the Province of Pennsylvania

GENTLEMEN,

The Government of this Province, with the Petitions belonging to it, was at its first Settlement so ordered, that a Power was given to make Laws, by a Governor and Council, both of which were chosen by the People: the former had the Power to propose and enact the Bills, and the latter to reject or alter them; and each alone was a Check upon the Power of the other. That the Governor presided in the Provincial Council, we do not complain of, for this was instituted by the free voluntary Agreement, from motives only of doing any Act whatsoever relating to the LIFE, LIBERTY, PROPERTY or SAFETY of the Province, without them. Neither could he commission any Person to serve for Judges or Masters of the Rolls, nor consequently for Prothonotaries or other Officers for the Custody of the Records, but such as the Provincial Council should present to him. And the Security to the Power was to prevent the Persons so being for Wealth, Interest of the Times, and Connexion. Thus the making of the Laws, which is called the Legislative Power, and the putting the Laws in Execution, which is called the Executive Power, were mutually lodged in such Persons as the People thought properly trusted.

To assume the whole Executive Power, except the Militia and Revenue, is vested in the Governor. He not only nominates the Judges of all the Courts of Common Pleas and Sessions, but Number which and in what as he chooses but to act and vote by the Presidency, as one more than any other in order to do: the last also gives Power over the Judges of the Supreme Court, since their Duty Freedom is limited by an Act of Assembly. They are also Bills and pass Laws without the Approbation, the People have even not what Share left to the Government than to prepare them by their Delegates, but the Power.

Such great Inroads on the natural Rights and Liberties of the People could never have been made, if they themselves had not given their Consent. Our late Proprietor, [illegible] having recourse to Foreign Examples, never set himself to vie upon to the Choice of our Governors. What we have now to be resisted, for Power is [illegible], and will never give up what it has once acquired. Let us therefore trust [illegible] who are under the Shadow of Government to [illegible] and head of all those Judges and Magistrates to whom the administration and Execution of the Laws are committed, and who hold their Office at the Will of the Governor. Should a Majority constituted of such as are also the Assembly, as it now prevailed, the Legislative and Executive

BY THE HONOURABLE

ARTHUR TREVOR, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the several Orders of the Hon. the Proprietaries in Council at Lancaster has issued out of the Land Office for taking up and settling new Lands in the County of Lancaster, on the West side of the Susquehanna River, otherwise called the Indian or West Purchase, are now all void as there is prevented the power thereafter of any Lands there, and therefore [illegible] and, as such, liable by the Laws to be removed, and in Case of Refusal, to be committed as Prison and necessary Charge.

AND WHEREAS the Indians at the Treaty made with them at the Forks of Ohio last, did complain that they were greatly disturbed and injured by People settling on Lands and in other Parts of the County of Lancaster to the Westward of those Hills, and became uneasy Fearfulness that all such Persons might be ready to commit Hostilities: Concerning the Support of the said Indians, and to the Interest of Persons concerned may have sufficient Notice of the Laughter that such Settlements, and the Violation of the Laws, there thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring all Persons who have presumed to possess themselves of any Lands vacant by the Treaty aforesaid, or of any Part of the said County of Lancaster to the Westward of the aforesaid Ridge of Mountains, or who have settled themselves on any Lands upon Indian Creek, or the Waters of the Ohio to the said Forks, forthwith to leave their Plantations and remove all their Families and Effects, as they will answer the contrary at their highest Peril. And as by reason of the approaching Winter many may not be able to provide themselves with Habitations to keep their Families and Provisions, the Inhabitants of such as are in those Circumstances I recommend to the first day of May next, the utmost Time that will be allowed any one to continue in the Possession of any Lands or Houses as aforesaid. AND I DO hereby require the Sheriff of Lancaster County to publish this Proclamation at the Court House of the said County, and to cause Copies thereof to be affixed at the most publick

My hand hold and enjoy the Liberty granted or mentioned to be granted
pursuant with the appointments without any the Lawful Cut and
Claims or Molestation of any person or persons whatsoever by from
or under him Given at City of Penn. In Witness whereof the [illegible]
to these presents have interchangeably to these present Indentures
set their hands and Seals

Dated this Day and Year first above Written

William Penn (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
the Word [illegible] made
first in the twenty third
Line

Lenni Penn

Hugh [illegible]
Mark

The American Weekly Mercury, Num. 1274.
From May 17 to May 24, 1744.
Containing news of the prize at Island Madeira with the Dragon
Norwich and Worcester, against the combined French and Spanish
Fleet off Cadiz.
Boston May 14. Last Tuesday Evg a Man arrived here in the Packet and
4 days from Glasgow with Dispatches of the Privy King's Proclamation
declaring war against England dated March 20. Also the Copy of
the Declaration of War by the King of Great Britain against the
French King, &c.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, June 14, 1744. Thursday morning
Proclamation by the Hon. Gov. Thomas, &c.

Supplement to the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 862.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1744. Thursday morning message of the Governor to the Gen.
Assembly of the Province, and the resolution of the house granting
£ 4000 to the King's use

The account book from which the following notes and videos appear to have received the collected names Dr. Taylor and his grandaughters [illegible] Memorial Chronicle Project

[illegible]

page 4 continued

page 41

A List of Deeds, Bills and Promissory Notes which [illegible] with in the hands of the Estate of [illegible] deceased [illegible] Edward Bourne and [illegible] Hanover for 20/35 of Bounds [illegible]—

One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]
One Deed [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Vaughan
[illegible] Vaughan
[illegible] Wright
[illegible] Williams
[illegible] Tucker

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

[illegible]

[illegible]

Letter to John Pitcairn from his Father-in-law Robert Smith

Cherry Tree Inn 1774

Dr John

I received yours of the 23rd of Feby — was the subject of
of the one I did write to Thomas Cooke who were to meet Company
two years ago — he has yet I could believe you of — the circumstances as I
had from Capn Mackenzie, about his Lands in your Country which
was in the Deed of settlement that Sir Wiliam Penn or his Son would
there Lands to you. Desiring a Quieter who afterwards died and by his
Law will Bequeathed the 1st Lands to his 3d Brother and 1st Brother
who gave no Childe and made over the rest by settlement to Capt.
Mackenzie in marring to Thomas's name and those have not done it. I
need further Inquiry but many and two more from Pittsburgh paint
cost to Enough Good Land by a power from 1st Capt. would thank to
paste Agts. was Paid and not Could. but I they did Engage thereof
they agreed the greatest to Christ over and most amiable returned, not any
answer of them. I did speak to Dr Cyprs Elliot who but he himself not
give but I Cannot to Engage of will Lands will be give to me there
for. Dr Phelps Cheifly Destroyed me for as I have no wish here to a
Dr of his acquaintance among the as Lands but he invited to my own
for death by your sons you did not receive any from me I wrote from
Fredk and Mary and Pittsburgh with Colonel Dr Lyon charged and
without you did not receive that more else become as Executors to
William Worrall what, more to Lawyer Smith Dr Father, and come by
your Friend and gave a Power to Great Dominion to be Executors and
Dead as Executors and left many Letters of Consideration I gave to be
you had Several Deeds from his wife and to you to Dick but she
being to me Lord Dunmore's motion has provided me to your requesting
he would even Lands on British road as the Lawyer as a Friend to be Lost as
your was to accept him to get Letter. Lord Thinking Cousin Letter he
went to Pennsylvania proceeded he was the manner of Rec to the Re-
moved and Planted all the Lord promised of Lawyer but Hamilt Bradly was
Acknowledged Indians he knew the Dominion and the who had two sons
all dead and not Engagement Dr County who become Constitution
William Wagner & Brother to John Dr Account of Chris Brady my Account
Cousin Indians, this become Expence as to the Lands of William Cum-
mings were on the Governors Brother as we are Pat was a Pitt was
from you and the your Government were the rest to all great Service
as that but agent to Lawyer Smith to Wilkes attorneying Pat were were
Rev Castle Lord to with Lord of I the Lords. I know God all
Name is well with I and my with are Lands much Court. I was to
Father the Pat There are two of Governor proposed for a small
agreed the were Treaty and Pat we Lord to get a Patent for John Penn.

[illegible] part of the Lands of Clonmeskeagh and Carrow I was [illegible] days in Dublin and saw Mary Jane [illegible] their Son in said Kingsland very well and Margret and Henry and Cousin Coote and his family and as Thomas Smith had removed his said Cricket Coote about his Brothers will from Ardsleagh to the Five Provinces Court I agree to [illegible] John Cousines Knight and he is to prosecute for [illegible] although at will was Continued to a [illegible] Sessions will yet Thos Smith is not advised to pay Costs and expenses if so Dublin. I have got about [illegible] Cost and he has Lost in most Disputes and yet very sure he will be master in a short time for both John and me yet we good ground and will advised now will both delay him which is a great trouble to his Cruell Adversary and all his Family. Thos Smith has not Left John possessing the value of two pence without in Castle Coote or [illegible] the House Lately but I hope I will recover his profits and all moneys agreed him as I am Advised.

I hop you and your family are in good health pray let us know you [illegible] Mr scott is well & he Continues that his father and mother with Robin are well [illegible] Troop of Kinsalloe is Dead about a year agoe.

May the Almighty God grant you all prayrs of Comfort Increase of Grace and Joy and repenting in full Hope and assurance through faith in Jesus Christ all eternall I do Rest your Father 73 years and the 5th day of [illegible] 1733 Newly past style*

Robert Smyth

there is both prayrs I have very without [illegible] and wife you my wife and all friends of my Family Joyne in their Complyments to you pray please to mention in your next if we have your wife I Lasting [illegible] John possessing earnestly desire to know if his Mary and her husband James remaining be yet living & if you can write possessing that has the heavens money is a fruition of prayrs must now Castle and if possible I beg now pray show that all the Knowledge in your power for he is a friend and a young man and your advice and assistance is only all he wants

---

Short note to John Vesey from his wife on her arrival at some point on the Delaware, probably Chester, by sail boat.

June 10th 1733

My Dear

I got safe here last night am well & well look, have been very sick Sunday, and have a good appetite and have been ill since, I hope all these that you are all well, give my Love to all Friends

I am y'rs loving wife Mary Vesey

---

* Old Style.

Note about the same time from John's eldest son—

Hon. Father:

I shall send down ye first opportunity money for the Barrell of Sug'r. If you please to send ye p. End Commissioning, you must not be too urged for my Brothers going Home for I believe I shall go to Chester on Tuesday next. Brother gives his love to you. Sally and Molly. Your son [illegible]

I am y'r Dutiful [illegible]

[illegible]

To Mr. John Fraser at the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Philadelphia

---

Deed of John Fraser and wife conveying to [illegible] their interest in the lands owned by Andrew Smith deceased, Mrs. Fraser's brother.

This Indenture made the seventh Day of December in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and fifty seven and the thirty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland [illegible] Between John Fraser of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania shop-keeper and Mary his wife (She being one of the sisters of Andrew Smith late of [illegible] in the Parish of [illegible] in County of Monaghan in the Kingdom of Ireland Farmer deceased) [illegible] of the One part and [illegible] of [illegible] of the said Parish of [illegible] County aforesaid of the other Part Witnesseth that the said John Fraser and Mary his wife for and in Consideration of the sum of [illegible] lawful money of Great Britain to them in hand [illegible] paid by the said [illegible] the receipt whereof the said John Fraser and Mary his wife do hereby acknowledge [illegible] have granted bargained sold released and Confirmed and by these Presents the said John Fraser and Mary his wife do grant bargain sell release and Confirm unto the said [illegible] and to his Heirs and Assigns [illegible] and purparts share and Dividend whatsoever of them the said John

[illegible]

John Fraser

Sealed and Delivd in the Presence of us

Mary Fraser

Robt Tate
Thomas Jamison

The acknowledgment of John Fraser is given as "Aughnacon" on this document, as written as "Whitland" [illegible] the next day of the Court the same witness proved deeds relating to [illegible] as to the same to Thomas Jamison [illegible] Fraser [illegible] Fraser [illegible] Fraser

The following letter is from Robert Fraser (1711-c) the second son of John Fraser (1677-1) whose previous to Dublin on March 8 of the next year is continued by the succeeding letter.

From family traditions it is inferred that Robert Fraser was an active partner with his father and other brother Thomas in their commercial connections, and that he was master of the brigantine Ranger in which he was lost at sea January or February 1764. The latter papers consist of a translation of the depositions of the Dutch Consul at Port Cavagna St Eustatius (the antecedents of John Fraser and Manfield Talcott, Philadelphia Merchants who had for some time resided on the island of St Eustatius) and two petitions (Dutch and the latter now translated in favor of the others). It would appear that these papers were prepared for the purpose of recovering the cargoes of the "Ranger", and proving the death of Robert Fraser. It is the belief of the writer that the vessel was never heard of after leaving Port Cavagna. The owner's general company was but recently and considered at law.

Kingstown July 20/46 1758

Dr Sir Thomas

I Write to you by Capt. M Thomas Who Sail'd a few Days after our Arrival I have not heard a word from you Since I have been here The Same to a Ship and Brig Arrived from Philad'a, who Sail'd a Week after us I have nothing new to tell you but that I am as well Satisfy'd as ever I was in my life thanks be to the Almighty for it The Navy has lost many of Seamen with Sickness &c Sail Philad'a I have been John Fontney and has been several times on board with him on Business which I believe is to a very good way for it will more all a future Voyage Brig of 12 Guns bound to the Spanish Main but I do not Sail in 2 Days for to wait to Assist I have Got a good Name for my Self in Dublin now would Do what for your Power as to the Little money I Desire we shall Sail to about 2 Weeks till all their Cargo are Delivered My compts to you & Mrs Fraser Jenny & all I am Dr Sir Remember me to Mrs Fraser Tally and Nancy and to all Enquiring Friends I am Dr Sir Yours

Your Loving Kind Nephew Jno

Robert Fraser

Addressed: Jno Robert Fraser

Kingstown July 20/46 1758

The following is the second letter of Judge Cranstoun to his brother-in-law Lord Minto about the execution of the deed in the manner I have above recited before. The first letter was not preserved.

Annapolis March the 15th, 1759

Dr Sir

I received yours the Last Instant the 31st of January 1758 which always gives me pleasure to hear of you and your family, which I also, Blest be God for it enjoy at this Juncture of time but a most Lamentable war is Expected in to about the eight of march, I have this Day wrote to him, and could him I had at that present an opportunity of writing to Sir Gilbert Elliot I now must my Self under many obligations to you for more to particularize for your care in sending me the Deed of Conveyance and Copies, I give Renew mot, Many thanks but its willingness to serve me I wish it were may be in my power to shew it, or in some, I can now in hopes for there of seeing this unexpected opportunity. But shall endeavour to answer your Letter as Soon as possible and Send you Letter from Mr Jane Hume which Mr Richard Talbot Delivered to him with, as to the Execution of the Deed I am not on the you for I know not as yet what my proceedings in that affair, and the only reason is there is still not Since the Death of my father in I am a great misunderstanding between my mother in law and me and John Cranston, and Christopher Orrell we agree amongst Our Selves to Commence a Suit against Smith, I shall in my next Let you Know part of Mine proceedings against her which will surprise you, I shall at this time only tell you, in the prudent way of speaking that my mother in law and John Cranston, conspired me of 20 lb which was my other fortune, for which reason my mother in law and Smith to put me on Speaking terms I now Live on the Lands of Annapolis and Bought my Brothers Land which he Devised to me, and to my Heirs and my mother, my father is now 80 years and three Score & Seven Years Complt years, I have now Seven Children, intended for all to be Sent what was my other fortune, for want of my father in law the Lands of Cleave was sold from part of them which I bought the other part I had by a contract of Marriage but there was a kind of mangst and my agreed me to Give Cranston made to him to my father which for 20 lb which I was then Obliged to pay for my own right. I now enjoy all the Lands of Cleave you see at a very high Interest and notwithstanding that my mother in law was not good Natured I have given my Dearing to more Life Seven Children at the Last and the Great to the Blessings and I

well and sends his Compliments to you all. Give my love to my mother Peirce Sally Nancy and Jack and my Compliments to all Inquiring Friends I am [illegible] Brother

Remember me to Fergu[illegible] Your loving Son
M. Nicolas and tell him. Robert Frame
the Privateer went to Sea
a Days ago
The Young George Jenkins went to sea with her Vessels and Cables to the Sea and Intended to go to Bermudas to get salts as we hope to be at our quarter before Home

Addressed
To
M.r. John Frame
On Society hill
Philadelphia

S. Quarter [illegible] 5 [illegible] 1763

D.r Pain

I have not Rec.d a Line from you Since I left you 4[illegible] Days and several Vessels Arrived at S. Kitts from Ireland &c.

The Bills on Exchange grow out of great Deal of Uneasiness [illegible] I am afraid it must go as high as Six Shillings per Livre [illegible] with many good markets but I Still never Intend to Leave [illegible] Mr. Gillespie waits On Ensuing I Shall Hill you if ever I see you again we have brought a Ship here but have got in a Track of ill wind and Intend to Careen it[illegible] when over we Have a Certainty of a passage which we Expect every day we Compleate my Brig Mr. Morris and Family and all Inquiring Friends I am D.r Pain your loving Brother

Robert Frame

Addressed to M.r Christian Frame

Official certificate of the clearance of the "Ranger" Capt. Robert Fraser from St. Eustatius, Jan. 17, 1776.

Thomas [illegible] Esq.r Lieut. & the Subscribers Comrs. Lieut. being the Deputy Comptroller of Port Dowgas on the Island of St Eustatius do hereby declare to all persons whom it may concern to be true and Plain That the Brigan[illegible] called Ranger Commanded by Captain Robert Fraser Bound from Port Ly[illegible] South Carolina

agreeable to the Laws Ordinances for the Government Regt. of Foot, 1763, having first paid the Customs and Duties on the aforesaid Flat Bottom

Be Examined the first of October 1764.

(Signed) Geo: Lupton
Comptroller

(Seal)

Translated from the Netherlandish original
(Signed) H. Lenhart 30/10 - 1764
By me L. Weiss

City of Philadelphia ss:

Be it Remembered that on the Twelfth day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty four, before the Honble Benjamin Eyre, Esqr. Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Province of Pennsylvania by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, residing in the City of Philadelphia in the said Province, and One of the Mayors Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, personally appeared Lewis Weiss of the said City, Gentleman, and being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did Depose, Declare, Declare and Say That the above writing is a just and true Translation of an Original Certificate in the Dutch Language written, by Him the Deponent Translated into the English Language according to the best of his Skill Knowledge and ability at the Request of Messrs. Benjamin Davis and Thomas Bartholomew of the said City Merchants.

L. Weiss

In Testimony whereof I the said Notary have hereunto Set my hand and affixed my Seal of Office at Notary at Philadelphia aforesaid the Day month and year above written

Jno: Shaumberg Notr Pub:[Seal]
1764

City of Philad: ss:

Be it Remembered That on the Twenty seventh day of January in the Year of Our Lord 1764, Before the Honourable Benjamin Eyre Esqr. Notary and Publick Scribe of the Province of

[illegible] Privy Council [illegible] Lords of Regency [illegible] Joseph Thompson Commander and [illegible] [illegible] Knight was regularly sworn and [illegible] was received.

Eliz: Harper
Matthias Loudon

In Commissioners Victoria
Pro: Hampshire Nuclear Policies
1964

Enclosed

Depositions of Eliz: Harper and Matthias Loudon
Nuclear Policy 1964

Copy of Proclamation for the Proroguing of the House of Peers

At Lords. Tho: Northumberland Privy
as well to our own Realm, as to that of Ireland, to the Peers and Peeresses of all and every other Dominions, to whom the same doth, may or shall appertain, we grant us to all, and every Archbishop and Bishop and every of them to be assisted [illegible] or any other Publick to his Majesty
upon all Lords of Bishop Courts and Merchantmen. Loudon, we to be looked upward the good Mary called the Bangor adverted to Bangor by this present. Privy Councillor to whomsoever else and of that Bangor to the said Mary, or to whatever other Mary or Names the same Mary, or the Master thereof, or on shall by assent or other. Beginning the Ordinance upon the said lawful Lords and Merchantmen, from and immediately following the Loading thereof to unload the said Mary at Philadelphia, aforesaid, and to said Ordinance and orders, with the said Lords and Merchantmen shall be duly assisted as His Majesty's aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said Mary to [illegible] by herself and we to wards and any to any Mary or Marys of Ordinance assigned by Order of Council, or other reasonable

Policy of insurance on the furniture and equipment of a brig unnamed, but probably the "Hunter"

[illegible] Know ye that we [illegible] Davis, Justice and Uncle Bartholomew and Robert Fraser as well as our Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the same doth may or shall appertain, in Part or in all doth make, Assecurance and consign ourselves and them and every of them to be assured, lost or not lost, at and from the Harbour of Charles Town South Carolina

upon the Body Tackle Apparel and other Furniture of the good Brig called the [illegible] of the Burden of [illegible] Tons or thereabouts whereof is Master under God, for the present Voyage Robert Fraser or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said Brig, or by whatsoever other Name or Names said Brig or the Master thereof is or shall be named or called, beginning the Adventure upon the said Brig Tackle Apparel &c. as goal from the Harbour aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Brig shall be safely arrived at Charles Town aforesaid, and until she hath moored Twenty four hours in good Safety. And it shall and may be lawful for the said Brig in her Voyage to proceed and sail to touch and stay at any Ports or Places whatsoever without Prejudice to this Assurance. The said Brig Tackle &c. so much as concerns the Assured by Agreement hath been valued and the Assurers in this Policy are and shall be valued at Eight Hundred Pounds [illegible] without any further Account to be given by the Assured to the Assurers so and so [illegible] for the same. Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas Men of War Fire Enemies Pirates Rovers Thieves Jettisons Letters of Mart and Counter Mart Surprisals Takings at Sea Arrests Restraints and Detainments of all Kings Princes or People of what Nation Condition or Quality soever Barratry of the Master and Mariners and all other Perils Losses and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt Detriment or Damage of the said Ship or Part thereof And in case of any Loss or Misfortune it shall be lawful to and for the Assured their Factors Servants and Assigns to sue labour and travel for in and about the Defence Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship or any Part thereof without Prejudice to this Insurance to the Charges whereof we the Assurers will contribute each one according to the Rate and Quantity of his

The following papers belonging to John Fraser (b. [illegible]) have been preserved:

A small book with a parchment cover much worn and torn, 6" x 4". It has a [illegible] title with [illegible] upper and lower border. The right hand edge of this title and all the following [illegible] torn so that the [illegible] figures of the [illegible] are obliterated. It reads:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It probably was made in [illegible] in the [illegible]. It [illegible]

The first is a [illegible] rhymes.

The next page is entitled "The [illegible] of Music."

[illegible]

[illegible] badly torn.

An account book and numerous papers connected with the settlement of [illegible] of the estate of [illegible].

The following is on a loose sheet of paper without [illegible]:

My plough Sir if you please to know
was made in Bristol not far to go
Through [illegible]
Yet [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
My Plough Sir [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] stock of a Will made by John Fraser the year before his death, and letter of administration to Benjamin Chew to Pheobe Fraser as administratrix of estate of John Fraser.

In the Name of God Amen I John Fraser of the City of [illegible] being Weak in Body but Sound and Disposing Mind and Memory Do Make and Publish this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following. That is to say First & in my Will and I do hereby Direct that all my Debts and Funeral Charges be first paid by my Executors hereinafter named. I give and Devise to my beloved Son Peter Fraser the sum of Six Hundred pounds of Pennsylvania and Interest I give and Devise to my beloved Son Robert Fraser the sum of one Hundred Pounds of the Money. Let if the said Robert Fraser shall not duly Surrender The Letter as Hereafter I give and Devise the said part of the Hundred Pounds to be equally Divided between my beloved Wife Mary Fraser and my Daughter Sarah Fraser and their Heirs and their Heirs. I give and Devise to my said Wife Mary one equal third part of all the real Estate and Tenements of which I am Seized or to which I am Entitled at the time of my Decease for the Maintenance and Education of my said two Daughters Sarah and Ann until they arrive at their respective Ages of twenty one. And I give and Devise to my said two Daughters the said two third parts of the said Messuage and Tenements to be equally Divided between them and their Heirs to hold to them their Heirs and assigns Forever subject nevertheless to the said Annuity and to be paid to them at their respective ages of twenty one Years but if it shall hereafter happen that either of my said Daughters shall die Married before they or either of them shall arrive at the Ages of twenty one Years with the Consent of my said Wife & die in their Lifetime or at their Decease which shall first happen the Share of my said Estate which I have Devised to her Immediately after her said Marriage and to Them my said Wife shall happen to die before my said Daughters or either of them arrive at the Ages of twenty one Years of age then I do hereby appoint my Friend Mr Abraham Chew of the said City Barrister to be the Guardian of my said Daughters During their Minorities And I do hereby Appoint my said Wife Mary Fraser and my said Friend Abraham Chew to be Executors of this my Last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former Wills by me

Probate of Will of
John Fraser
1754

(in writing) Benjamin Chew
WILLIAM FAUNTEROY Esq. Register
General for the Probate of Wills and
Granting Letters of Administration &c and
for the Province of Pennsylvania
To the Worthy Number Fraser Elliot Son of John Fraser late
of the City of Philadelphia Merchant deceased
Greeting
Whereas the said John Fraser lately died intestate (as he said)
having whilst he lived, and at the Time of his Death, divers
Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits within the said Province, by
reason whereof the full Disposition and power of granting the
Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and
Credits which were of the said John Fraser deceased within the
said Province, and also the making the Accompts, Calculations
and Reckonings of the said Administration, and a final Discussion
from the same to be in anywise known to belong. I desiring
that the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said Deceased
may be well and truly administered, do hereby grant unto you the
said

Number Fraser

(in whose Fidelity in this behalf I very much confide) full Power
in the Form of these Presents to Administer the Goods, Chattels,
Rights and Credits which were of the said Deceased within the
said Province, and also to ask, collect, recover and receive the
Debts whatsoever of the said Deceased, which at the Time of his
Death were owing to him (or any way belong) and to pay
the Debts to which the said Deceased stood obliged, so far forth

or the said Goods Chattels Rights and Credits will account according to Law and Equity and will well and truly administer the Goods Chattels Rights and Credits of the said Decedent, and making a true and perfect Inventory thereof, and exhibiting the same into the Register General's Office at Philadelphia, on or before the Tenth day of October next and rendering a true and just Account, Calculation and Distribution of the said Administration, as to Justice the Eleventh Day of September Anno [illegible] and also to pay those Persons Debts, Legacies, and Bequests [illegible] the said

Persons Power

Administration of all and singular the Goods Chattels Rights and Credits which the Laws aforesaid, saving Interest and Interest thereof, unto and all Others against all other Persons by reason of such Administration aforesaid, and saving to all others their Rights.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and Seal of my Office at Philadelphia, the Tenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine

[illegible] Reg. [illegible]

Sworn before me
at the Same time of
[illegible]
this Sept. 1769

The Account of Persons Power

Administration of the Estate of John Pryor, Deceased

Imprimis

The said Accountant Charges himself with all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased as mentioned in an Inventory thereof remaining in the Register Generals Office at Philadelphia aforesaid to [illegible] £89 [illegible]

Due with Interest thereon from Pryor Power for a Right to a seat in the Presbyterian Church [illegible]

£89 [illegible]

The Foregoing Writing is a true Copy of the Inventory of the estate of John Francis Davenport taken from the original remaining in the Reg[ist]r[y] Office in Chester as Witness our hand this sixth day of January in the year 1779

John Moorhead D. Reg[ist]r

Endorsed Copy of the Inventory of John Francis Davenport

A List of Composition Debts due to the Estate of John Francis Davenport Esq[ui]r[e]

Wm. Shields	12	0	0
William Wharton	3	8	1 1/2
Peter Campbell		10	0
David Hagerman		4	0
Dan. Shipton	1	0	
Simon Crooker	2	0	
Capron Capon		5	0
Nathaniel Lawless	4	12	1 1/2
Andrew Dunn	10	0	
Moses the Taylor		10	0
John Mott	1		8
Wm. Tallows	1	10	0
Jas. Black		5	0
Wm. Crowder	1		0
Wm. Young the Tailor	1	5	0
Wilmott and Wrenn		15	0
Nathl. Gibbs		14	0
Wm. Jones	1	4	0
Daniel Fish	1	2	0
Jas. Lane	2	1	0
Abm. Lane		14	0
Wm. Wilcocks	4	10	0
Wm. Sharples		18	0
Thomas Wilcocks		12	0
Robert Wood		6	0
Wm. Grocock	1	5	0
John Woodrow	8	1	0
Wm. Cranmore		8	0
David Wiley	1	14	

[illegible] Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Hayes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

List of Delegates [illegible] Continued

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Jonathan James	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aaron Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michael Kidd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Lilley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caroline Morton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Oakley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Watson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sarah Kennedy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abigail Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elijah Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Knott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Winfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Forbes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owen Collins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Forbes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Marks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Clarkson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicholas Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Donovan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jos. Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas Graham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sarah Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eliz Langston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Young	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Carrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Goff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Henderson [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Mowry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnny the Constable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mary Pentecost	1/4
Clifford [illegible] Seminar	1/4
[illegible] Dyer	1/4
[illegible] Mary Greenwalker	1/4
David Pangborn	1/4

From the minutes of the commissioners of Pendle Forest it would seem that there were other Evans clergy and ministers here and that John Fraser joined a war in the Presbyterian church and was probably himself a Presbyterian.

The following are seven generations (1.7) to 7.1), of the Adams line. Only one son in each of these generations married and had issue.

I owe to the kindness of my cousin Mr. Joseph B. Harris the pleasure and privilege of publishing the following letters and notes on the individuals therein mentioned. Part of the letter is already known as unpublished manuscript of his on "The Bristol Riots", and part must be published outside on "The Harris Ancestry" (Yale, 1898).

Generation XII.

No. in this Ref.	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Death	Residence and Remarks
1	Nathaniel Foster	about 1761	about 1784	Charlotte or Caroline	about 1790	Southborough, County Worcester, England

Generation XI.

The children of Jonathan Foster XII. and Margaret Carlton.

No.	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Death	Residence and Remarks
1	Jonathan Foster	about 1784	about 1808	Margaret Carlton	1850	Worcester, County Worcester, England
2	Caroline	about 1786			1861 Aug. 1861	
3	Rebecca	about 1788	between 1810 and 1815		1	
4	Elizabeth	about 1790	1	Gilbert	1	Worcester, now Worcester Co., Mass.
5	John	Aug. 8 1792	June 10 1818	Mary Smith	Dec. 1870	Worcester, Mass. Co., Pa.
6	Margaret	about 1794	about 1820	John Cooper	1	Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.
7	Sarah	about 1796	about 1820	John Frey	1	Worcester, Worcester County,

Generation 3.13

Sex	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Death	Residence and Occupation
1	Robert Smith	[illegible] 1818	?	Mary [illegible]	1898	Elm Cottage, Lower Meadow, Somerset

Robert Smith's eldest son married Ellen Wallace whose family resided at Greenbank in the hamlet Hillside. Brought land a mile north there [illegible] in Lower Meadow in Philadelphia.

Generation 3.2

The children of Robert Smith and Mary Douglas

1	[illegible]	?	Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible]	?	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	?	?	[illegible]	1880	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	?	?	[illegible]	1882	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	?	?	[illegible]	1884	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible] 1772	[illegible] 1794	[illegible]	1852	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	?	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	?	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	?	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]

Genealogy 111

The children of John Fraser (V) & Jane Berry (nee) (V)

Ser. No.	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Death	Residence and Remarks
1	Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	William	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	John	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Jane (wife)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Mary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Elizabeth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Sarah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Mary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

country was largely taken up by Welshmen, and this was the case with Montgomery township; but what it was which attracted John Fraser there is not known."

"The English settlers, who were mostly Quakers, occupied the country to the southward, and there was no great love lavished upon the Presbyterians, to which faith the families of John Fraser and his wife adhered."

"Whether his early career in Pennsylvania was that of a merchant is not known, though it is not unlikely. He removed to Philadelphia, where his brother-in-law, William Crosthwaite, addressed a letter to him in 1734. In the address of one letter he calls him "Merchant". He lived at one time on the north side of Arch street below Fourth street, and at another time on "Society Hill," at the mouth of Dock Creek. He was a shipping merchant, trading chiefly to the West Indies, and in 1738 owned the vessels which carried his cargoes."

"There was a John Fraser licensed to trade with the Indians above August 1738 and again September 4, 1739. As the name was not a common one, it is probable that the licenses were given to the person whose history is under consideration."

"He evidently [illegible] at least twice after his emigration, once probably on the latter part of 1738 and once not far from 1742. He seems to have been a man of kindly nature. All of the letters written to various members of his family, and of his wife's family, speak of him in terms of affection, and they pertain to him the care of their interests in America."

"An unattested copy of John Fraser's will dated Philadelphia, 1764, leaves to his son Caroline $5, he having apparently already received his portion of his father's estate; to his son Robert a cow and to what Robert owned him; [illegible] to his daughters Sarah and Ann. All of his children except these two had died in infancy. He gives his wife one third of his estate absolutely, the other two thirds to be used as far as necessary for the maintenance and education of Sarah and Ann, and the residue to be given similarly. He [illegible] Abraham Taylor, merchant of Philadelphia, to be their guardian; his wife, and his son Penrose to be his executors."

"He and his wife were dead at Philadelphia."

"(2) Margaret Fraser (?) of whom we know little, except that she married a man named [illegible] Price (Judge); that her husband was dead before June 1739, leaving children; [illegible] Jack, who was alive in Edinburgh, Ireland, probably with relatives; and [illegible] Molly or Margaret, who was with her grandmother, Penrose Fraser. There were two younger girls from whose names are not known, who had then lately died. The

[illegible] was apparently broken up temporarily by a severe attack of smallpox, which prostrated Margaret, and from which she recovered slowly. She may have gone to America after this time, as we know that there were two women of John Fraser living in America in 1786, of whom Mrs. Fraser was probably one, and Mrs. Steiger the other.

"Elizabeth Fraser[5] (1) was known only that she married John Price, and that she had a young daughter in 1750. Sarah Fraser was living in Pennsylvania September 1748."

"We know [illegible] about Robert Fraser (VI) [illegible]. Without [illegible] that he visited Ireland in 1772, leaving on [illegible] 3rd that year, expecting soon to return to America. He had probably already adopted the continental life as his profession, and was on a trading voyage. He was probably provided with his ticket in shipping returns and perhaps a share. The earliest of any in the latter part of the year 1772, or the early part of 1773—the extant records giving [illegible] to the date. His letter in the draft of his will mentioned above considers that Robert is probably dead. This will must have been written in the first half of 1774, as a speech of John Fraser's quite clearly [illegible] 1774, is likely to survive him, as that was not then considered sick."

"Robert travelled slowly in those days, and Robert Fraser would not have given up his life to some gentle ailment he was not heard from."

"The record seems to be satisfactorily a settlement with [illegible] Jane's cousin, Alexander [illegible], as per Florence Fraser Bishop's booklet. For the Pennsylvania territory being the Fraser part of the Virginia Empire, and her ways led to the shore at Jaquet River, July 2, 1774, the father and brother being slain, both dead, Caroline Fraser [illegible] makes settlement with the Executors of Thomas Burbidge, owning to money received by the said Caroline Fraser to continue on a policy of insurance. Thomas Bathurstwere having disagreed, to compare with the Treaty, a property at land on Cheshire, from all of which we have later that Robert Fraser was for us the being Bought of which he was supervisor, and that Bathurstwere and Robert Fraser had perhaps for better were concerned in the contract."

"We have in this family a remarkable record of early deaths, six of the ten children of Eliz and Mary Fraser lying in infancy. Their early deaths may point to family fault on the part of their mother, and may have caused to her the depression that [illegible] might [illegible] present as mentioned in the daughter Sarah [illegible]. There was a rule of judgment undoubtedly on account of her downfall."

"The name of Thomas Fraser (XXI-?) a son of the 11th Lord Lovat, who it is believed, was the father of Deidre Fraser (XII-1)"

"The first husband of Sarah Fraser (XVI-8), (Jacob Vernon,) and the husband of Anne Fraser(XVI-10)(Joshua Vernon), were brothers. Their parents were Jacob Vernon (XV-?), of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, who died there in 1748, and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Clayton, who was married about 1730. Their grandparents were Jacob Vernon (XIV-?), who died in 1740, and Ann Hamilton, who were married in 1701, and were great-grandparents were Ezekiel Vernon (XIII-?), of Sandygate, Dewsbury, England, born 1640, died 1713, and Sarah ———, who died February 18, 1709."

"Rachel Vernon settled in Nether Providence township, where he was an influential friend, and was married with the "public testimony of his approbation." He was a member of Assembly in 1683."

"Deidre Fraser(XII-1)lived within a short distance of her brother Tristan and it was to her house that Mrs. Deidre Fraser here her children for safety after the British killed her home in September, 1777. Deidre's youngest born children, died about 1808, and not married, about that. Samuel Howell (XV-?)who was a son to Samuel Howell (XIV-?) and Mary (or Ann) Hall, and a grandson of Moses Howell (XIII-?) and Sarah Wagner."

"In 1732 Samuel Howell (XV-?) was granted a license to keep the "Green Door" tavern in Salem township, Gloucester County, which license was renewed from time to time till his death in 1760. His widow David continued to keep the "Green Door" tavern."

"The "Green Door" was located at Village Green, and was known as the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis the Commander of the British troops which lay on that vicinity seven days after the battle of Monmouth. The house dates back to 1710, and it was a well known house for a hundred years after that time."

"Samuel Howell who was born June 20, 1761, was an able patriot in Revolutionary days. He died in 1834."

"Anne Fraser (XII-1) married with an Austrian Prussian, to whom she was formally promised all her marriage. We have a note of her and her husband as about to remove to Philadelphia, a few miles west of Deidre's home in 1758, and we know that some years later they removed to Baltimore, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles south of Pittsburg, and near the Monongahela River. The name of her correspondence shows a person of much importance and many affections. Her husband, Joshua Vernon died March 1758."

"Phillis Fraser, a slave of Scott and Fraser, married John Glasgow and was advertised as a runaway in the Virginia Gazette, which we have no doubt became Phillis Fraser (XXI-1) and Major John Glasgow, as he came to be known during the Revolution."
Joseph E. Glasgow

Generation XXII

The children of Phillis Fraser (XXI-1) and Mary Stewart Cooke (XXI-2)

	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Death	Comment and Reference
1	Sarah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	Robert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Mary Anne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	Frances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	Martha	[illegible]			[illegible]	
6	Mary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	Elizabeth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

"Sarah Evans (1731-) had the family association of home and many old people can tell of her. She was born, having succeeded into life, though at what age is not known, probably after reaching maturity. She was quite active and somewhat eccentric. In her later years she was cared for a person who knew her slightly if she was not the mother of some person who was named. She replied with emphasis, and, perhaps, not without regret—"I am not the mother of any living thing; I am nothing but a nasty old maid."

She became a middle life a convert to the Methodist faith, and identified herself very thoroughly with that body which had at that time but little social position. She lived with her nephew at Thornbury till about 1825, when her mother went to live at the house of her daughter, (Mrs. Joseph Smith) in East Whiteland. She was for the most part a short time at the family of her sister Martha (Mrs. William Worrell), but accepted a little timely an invitation to make her home in Philadelphia with her sister Mary Ann (Mrs. Jonathan Smith). This was a Presbyterian household, and at later denominational charity was never understood in those days she found that she had rather live with those who were of the same household of faith, and herself that with her brother who had risen out in sympathy with hers. She returned to West Chester and took up her abode with an English family named Hollins, who lived on Gay street. She spent the rest of her life with them, and died at their house."

"Robert Evans (1761-) was born in Middletown township. He received an ordinary education and served to practice law in possession of a law library imported from England in a suit of Evans, being admitted at Chester to practice at the Chester County bar July 30, 1792. He lived in Chester County till about 1800, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained till after the death of his second wife, still died in 1814, when he again returned to Chester County to a farm at the intersection of the road from West Chester to Philadelphia with the road running south from Paoli to Malvern and Downingtown, about seven miles West Chester and eleven from Philadelphia, on more from Chester, passing about where Edgemont P. O. now is. It was here that he died.

"The family tradition says in regard to him, that he was the leading member of the bar of Chester County, a most beautiful and winning speaker, but terrible in denunciation. He had a melodious voice. He was the idol of the place, and was held by his friends to be the equal of Sargent and Binney."

"He drew, in 1820, the petition to the Legislature for the removal of the County Seat of Delaware County from Chester. He was Deputy Attorney General from May 1793 to February 1800 and from February to November 1801."

"His Philadelphia home, where Persifor (IX-VI-4) in 1809, and John (IX-VI-5) in 1812, were born, was on the south-west corner of Chestnut and Third streets."

"His first wife, Mary Hill, was a daughter of Joe and Sarah Hill, born April 23, 1778. She died without issue May 5, 1798."

"His second wife, Elizabeth Frith, daughter of John and Ann Frith, Quakers of Third street, Philadelphia, was born June 16, 1780 and died in childbirth, June 19, 1813. She was the mother of all his children, except the youngest."

His third wife, Alice Parnell, born August 28, 1776, died March 25, 1840, was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Parnell, Quakers of Chester County. Her grandfather was Joseph Parnell, born August 3, 1700. Her great-grandparents were Joseph Parnell, of Edgmont, Delaware County, born September 14, 1672, and Alice [illegible] of Dublin, and her great-great-grandparents were Robert Parnell, of Middletown and [illegible].

"Alice Parnell married, first, Eli Yarnall, a son of Isaac Yarnall, of Concord township, who was born 1754, died 1798."

"Mary Anne Frazer (IX-VI-3) [illegible] her husband [illegible] so [illegible] that she was especially beloved by her husband's [illegible]. The record of her husband's life will be found in the fourth generation."

"Persifor Frazer (IX-VI-4). His father proposed that he should be a miller, there being opportunities [illegible] of some of the mills on Chester Creek to learn that business. It was, however, fortunate for the man who thought that he preferred a mercantile life. He made a voyage to Lisbon at the age of 17, the year after his father's death. The return voyage was a long one, his ship being delayed to Philadelphia. They ran out of provisions, were forced to live on short allowance, and had at times hardly [illegible] to [illegible] of figs, onions and [illegible]. They had finished these and [illegible] when they were rescued by a passing vessel."

"On their next voyage, which was to have taken them to a French port, they were seized by an English vessel, and the whole crew, except the Captain, Frazer, who, perhaps, was supercargo, and the steward

went put to work. They however compromised the price over and regained possession of the bread. They later found their hands too short and the bread was given a rig. When it blew they found themselves in the middle of an English fleet. They were captured and Fraser was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was released through the exertions of the American Consul, Thomas Read. This period was evidently his. He was appointed to a position in the new United States Navy, in which he became Captain. In the summer of 1798 the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia. The President of the Navy died, and it was decided to remove the institution to Germantown. In making the removal in the late humid weather of September, Fraser covered himself greatly with the result that he sickened and died of yellow fever after two days' illness on the night of September 29th, within a week after the family's removal. Such was the confusion in the time and so restricted the movements that he was buried and lasted before his mother knew that he was sick, and it was with considerable difficulty that she discovered the place of his burial."

"Mary Fraser (1772-1) was a woman of vigorous mind and body. Like her other sisters, Mary Fraser, the son of the native type of parentage, having distinguished in the beginning of the last century, and to watch her peculiar among her young relatives than if she had been more proud, for her children always spoke in warm praise of her, and she was faithful as memento accept. She daughter Elisha was sent her brother and her aunt Martha (1771-1843) had very few notes, and in their time the other may be known first as old maid child in Mary's generation. Mary's wife being a sweet woman, and Martha's a rich community. If Mary had a few notes she did not transmit it to one of our children who were of sufficient to appreciate ability." ("I've no account of her husband, nor [illegible] records.") "She was a woman who had had plenty to learn in early life. She was of medium height, [illegible] y [illegible] and of rather more figure though not abnormally thin."

"Martha Fraser (1771-1) married at the age of thirty-five James Wilson about to three boys. William Morris, who was a small farmer living near Mount Holly. [illegible] estate was settled, her husband about on the administrator and bought a home in Burlington, [illegible] for from Mercer Street, where she lived until she was quite

[illegible] on February 24, 1811, he was known to reside on the public road near Cobb's Creek, where he was found the next day."

"The family home in Old Kent was in Upper Darby township, Delaware County, a short distance west of Cobb's Creek. It had been in continual ownership in that earlier day."

Generation XVIII

The children of Robert Fraser XVIII-g
By his first wife Mary Bell he had an Address.
By his second wife Elizabeth Price he had:

	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Death	Residence and Occupation
1	John Fraser	Dec. 20, 1804	never married		Mch. 3, 1864	
2	Sarah Fraser	Apl. 1, 1806	—	—	Apl. 14, 1868	
3	Anne Fraser	July 3, 1808	Dec. 28, 1836	Dr. Jos. Wm. Taylor	Nov. 12, 1874	Philadelphia
4	Caroline	June 17, 1810	never married		Apr. 2, 1886	Died in Penn Twp.
5	John Price	June 1, 1812	Sept. 4, 1838	Susanna Jefferis Lewis	Dec. 9, 1884	
6	Mary Worrall	Dec. 28, 1813	never married		June 17, 1886	

By his third wife Lydia (Worrall) Worrall he had:

7	Joseph Worrall Fraser who was named Robert	Dec. 14, 1815	May 10, 1838	Jane Smith Wood	May 1, 1843	Philadelphia

Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and continued to discharge the duties of that position during the rest of his life. He received from the University of Louisville the degree of Ph. D. in 1854, that of LL. D. from Harvard College in 1877, was the Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1853 to 1868, a Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society from 1853 to 1858, a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences, in which he continued a member throughout his life, and Editor of the Journal of the Franklin Institute from 1851 to 1881.

"His last, to an extraordinary degree, the lovely gift of wit and humor. He was the intimate associate of many of the leading scientific men of his time. He was very much respected and admired by those who crept under his influence as a pupil, and was one of the strongest men who have held a professorial chair in the University of Pennsylvania."

"His chief publicity of a local nature at the University on the eve of the opening of the new college in its present position in West Philadelphia, the day after the faculty took possession of the new buildings."

His wife, Charlotte, was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hollingsead Cope, of Philadelphia, born September 10, 1815, died at Upper Merionshire, August 19, 1881. She bore seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and four sons, Thomas Hollingsead, Edward Cope, Joseph Parrish Strawbridge, and Walter Cope, survived her. Her mother was a daughter of Major John Hollingsead, of New Jersey, an officer of the line of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.*

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*Joseph Parrish Strawbridge (XVIII 1) was also admitted as a lawyer, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Delaware County February 14, 1842. His inheritance was left in the hands of Henry Myers Hoshead of the aunt Elizabeth Strawbridge (XVII 10), who lived in account for it unfortunately, so that his fortune existed less than that of his half-brothers and sister. His name was changed at his father's death, and was Robert Evans Rhoads from then on. He was deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1846, being appointed in February of that year. He was the second President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and was afterward President of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. He died of apoplexy May 3, 1878."

"He was a daughter of Samuel and Fanny Collins Wood, and born February 14, 1820, and died August 19, 1870.

Joseph S. Harris.

*From whom the genius of the book [illegible] in the Society.

Genealogy 3.23

The children of John Price Fraser (XVIII.1) and Charlotte Lydia Lees (XVIII.2).

	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Title of Peerage	Residence and Occupation
1	Anne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
2	Sarah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3	Jennifer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

Genealogy 3.3

The children of Geoffrey Fraser (XIII.3) and Isabella Dorothea Abbott (XIII.4).

1	Christine	[illegible]				
2	Timothy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3	Lawrence	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Anne	[illegible]				[illegible]

APPENDIX.

Notes and memoranda relating to the early history of the descendants of Patrick Fraser (XIII-1) with correspondence, &c.

Copy of [illegible] search made at a request of the County Monaghan by Elizabeth Fraser (XVIII-4, wife of) to prove of the Fraser pedigree [illegible] given particulars of the same name.

[illegible] — took the Indian mail from Monaghan on Tuesday and [illegible] to eat as [illegible] among I arrived about [illegible] the next day hearing that a Mr Nathaniel [illegible] agent across the seas [illegible] and from a missionary [illegible] — I called to see him, understanding supposition that he was the N. [illegible] mentioned in Robert Fraser's letter to Jennifer Fraser. He turned out to be another but had known Robert [illegible] and his brothers who are all dead — Of [illegible] and all these — informed me that she was with Rev J M Cordy was not a [illegible] of someone but had not succeeded somewhere for want of [illegible] — he informed me that Mrs Mary Wilson wife of George Wilson and a niece of R. Fraser of whom he speaks in [illegible] of his letter) as the daughter of his sister Mary, was still living near Glenhough.

I went over to Glenhough — [illegible] to dinner at the house of a Mr M'Cordy who was a son of the late Mr Cordy former Presbyterian clergyman of Glenhough with whom Robert Fraser had the honour — he informed me that his mother was a [illegible] and [illegible] me to Mrs Wilson's — called on Wm Thomas the Parish clerk who stated that there was no Parish register of the kind in 1790 — did not remember any tombstone with the name of Fraser in the church yard. Went with the minister to the church yard and found no sign of a tombstone — the present [illegible] of the Presbyterian [illegible] where T. Fraser had lived — it is across the [illegible] Glenhough is twelve [illegible] — some of Company is now settled in Illinois the rest in Dungannon and Derry &c — it appears as their names were the terror of the Covenanters that the death of Gordy, Smith and co have considerably [illegible] their hands —

The young clergyman welcomed me at a Mr and Mrs Dunlop who had lived at Glenhough with within a few years — There is now no house on the

[illegible] — it belongs to the estate of the Ladies and was probably built by T. Fraser (of a name —)
I then called at Mr Wolf's the Vicar — he was out at home, but a young girl showed me the parish records — They were back no further than 1754 — as one as he could give me any record of the Frasers, nor appeared to have ever heard of them.
I then drove out on Mondeus (?) about 3 or 4 miles from Glenlough the residence of Mrs Wilson — it is a small little house of more the of the most ordinary construction and appearance — Mr was at home (at dinner) and she was (at dinner) —
She recollected having heard the marriage of her Grandmother's sister with John Fraser spoken of — said it was without the knowledge or consent of the family and distressed them very much — Mrs Fraser was the [illegible] of the estate and was much looked up to by the others — but was ignored [illegible] Mrs Greaves was the young lady — There was a [illegible] named Andrew who was killed by accident at the burning of the mansion house at Clonmakery — he left no issue —
Alexander Smith also had the house at C — was a county and not a banker — he left two daughters Elizabeth and Margaretta — does not know what became of them —
The children of Robert Smith were Mary Fraser Mrs M Greaves, Martha Wilson, Ellen Thompson (now in America), Jane Armstrong, Lady Cranbrook, Margaretta who went to Dublin but could not say whether she married or not. From Mrs Wilson's I drove to Donagh (Donagh post about 1 or 2 miles off and succeeded in its company with some men who appeared familiar with the names but to own — None of them remembered having seen the name of Fraser (I found the tomb of the Greaves in Glenlough church yard).
Many of the tombs were very ancient and going back to the 17th Century — in the oldest the letters were not in relief. There were a great many old graves with unlettered headstones —
From Donagh I went to Dungannon to see an old couple Mr and Mrs Charley who had lived in Clonmakery — gave — mother of them remembered nothing about J. Fraser except that Mrs F — and that there was a child that was drowned. They [illegible] John Fraser marrying a Miss Smith but said positively at first that she was a sister of Alexander Smith and not a daughter of Robt. Smith, but when I told her other Mrs W here had said she acknowledged that Mrs W — was more likely to be correct, and she herself might be mistaken.
Mr and Mrs F — are about 70 years of age as I was informed — She said that her grandfather the Rev J M Kennedy had purchased the holding of the Glenlough property from a Mr Vault before she was born. Mr F had gone to America —
I then returned towards Armagh stopping at the Rev J M Kennedy's

the prehistoric Origenes of Ulsterough has likely to be appreciated or actually undertaken — he could give me no information and said there was no prehistoric records of that date — I went home to Caledon church and but had no success in my search and then returned on through the same evening

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Copy of correspondence of Neville Fraser [XVIIIth c. Ms] with Wm. H. Fraser Esq. M.C.

[illegible] Albany St. Edinburgh

Balmoral Hotel Princes St.
Aug 12th, 1895

Dear Sir

Although quite unknown to you, I take the liberty of addressing you with the purpose of asking some information that I think you can give me, on a subject in which I am interested — I am induced to do so from having seen your name in a back number of Notes and Queries mentioned as one likely to possess the information I desire. Were I not entirely a stranger in Great Britain I should have sought a line of introduction to you but with the exception of my Banker in London and a few casual acquaintances not on the continent I know no one in the Kingdom and am a loss to whom to apply.

I have come to Scotland principally to search for some trace of the origin of my Great Great Great Uncle Neville Fraser, who went from Scotland to Ireland, A.D. 1640 and settled in County Monaghan Ireland, where it is supposed he died and was buried — His only son John emigrated to America A.D. 1722 and settled at Philadelphia where his descendants still reside — The only letter we have of Neville Fraser addressed to his son proves him to have been a man of education, [illegible] more than a middle class of Land Lord* — Although he is supposed to have gone to Ireland with the army of William III there are grounds for [illegible] that he was a supporter of the King and addressed to Lord Sutton at Killeshandra [illegible] one of the letters and another apparently written by his [illegible] must imply a personal connection with the cause of the Stuarts. These with the notice [illegible]

*Mrs. Neville Fraser, mother of Neville Fraser, was a Scottish lady who was a relative of the family of Lord Lovat. Neville Fraser, also, was a friend of the Prince of Pretender and [illegible] that he had been a cousin of Simon Lord Lovat. [illegible] [illegible]

*Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Transcribe
Kilmichael
12th Aug. 1829

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 10th inst. has been forwarded to me here where I am having some shooting. This will account for my delay in replying to it. If I can be of any use to you in your investigations it would give me much pleasure and as I hope to be in Edinburgh in the course of a few days I shall do myself the pleasure of calling on you.

It is generally understood that the Fraser who slew the piper fled to Wales and a memorial of him has been engaged for many years in trying to trace his descent from the place he resided. I am unable however I have some notes on the subject which I may be able to lay at your disposal.

I believe that the Frasers took place subsequent to 1688.

I believe also with the name of "Christie."

I am by a sad marriage of my Great Grandfather (Francis Fraser of Belladrum) connected to America, now nearly a century ago. Daniel was his name and I believe he married and had children, but we know him all trace of the family.

In the hope of seeing you soon, believe me

Yours truly

Patrick Fraser Esq.

Wm. N. Fraser

Unsigned rough draft of letter to Wm. N. Fraser, Kilmichael
from Patrick Fraser, [illegible], E. [illegible]

Liverpool, Aug. 16th, '29

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 11th inst. came to hand this morning. I left Edinburgh on Sunday last at noon[illegible] was late and little did I have much hope to embark on board the "Lion." The morning began to clear up as I got on board, I thought it possible that you might have been disposed of having time for — I shall ever much for your kind note and regret having left Edinburgh without seeing you — [illegible]

The weather has been and is so comfortable that I have purposed [illegible] for the present

[illegible] before my arrival [illegible] at the port of Liverpool. On your return to Edinburgh would you be able to procure some memorandum of the date of the killing of the piper, you will confer a great favor on me by informing me of it — My address will be Monday 17th inst.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

should have done; I now enclose them, money and beg you to receive my forgetfulness — In the summer of '78 I was at Tours with some leisure time on my hands, and employed it in looking at La Princière, the palace of Rene Prince the father of Queen Prince, who came to England with William of Normandy and who is supposed to be the ancestor of the Princes of Cleveland — with perseverance and some good luck I succeeded in finding it — It was not in Touraine as it stated in the "Diocese Parisien" but in the adjoining province of Anjou — These provinces no longer exist except in name — should you ever take a run across the channel and feel yourself so inclined the place — you will find it on the Department of Maine, Loire Inférieure [illegible] Segré — to the Northward of Chateaubriant — a town of some importance and about a mile to the Eastward of the village of Longné — of course it is no longer a Seigneurie as they were all abolished at the French revolution — but a farm still retaining the name of la Princière — The Chateau no longer exists but some portion of the offices and the Kitchen have been converted in the farm buildings — only a mere shell — but even with a winding staircase inside — The Maire of Longné who showed me over the place seemed to know little about it — that was one day he lived there to let cards his father being the tenant of the property — — I do sometimes know the name of the French Branch of the family, the Marquis de la Princière [illegible] Prince — as that of the Lincoln branch became Prince —

I leave me for —

Torquay
Aberdeenshire
15th Sept. 1879

Dear Sir

Your most interesting letter of the 9th Inst. has been forwarded to me here. I am very glad to inform you that the date of drawing the paper by Alexander Prince was in 1585. This appears from a Judicial investigation with the commissioners which took place before the Sheriff at Inverness which an Englishman Bradley of his was interested as a witness.

The information your letter gives is certainly most interesting and the next time I visit France I shall if possible take a run to "Longné" — in order to see the Chateau la Princière — I should be grateful if you would kindly write to the "Maire of Longné" to obtain a photograph of what remains of a building of so much interest to our name.

An account of the Princes particularly of the family at Pilsworth was communicated by Lord Talbot, who is unquestionably the head of the

Prisons in Scotland was recently printed for private circulation. The Lordship has promised copies to the principal Libraries in Scotland, and I think it just possible that we may have one of what was published when I was last in Print — the "Imperial Library" —

I am most disappointed at not seeing you when in Edinburgh — to mentioned on a different topic which I hope you received. I called but you at the Christ had taken you out for — Should you ever Scotland again I hope to be more fortunate and a very distinct meeting which may serve you in your correspondence connected with Alexander Fraser I shall not be accommodations with you.

Believe me

Yours very truly

Wm. A. Fraser

Private Travel Bag

That paper about the Death of my Cousin, Winifred Fraser (Mrs. A.W.C.) I sent to Lydia for the purpose of getting some light on the male Speed History.

Mrs Lucia A. Christmas a native servitor and has promised to examine the records of the Governor's Office for any information which might confirm her the exact particulars.

Mr. Lydia [illegible] I have also been requested to make similar search, [illegible] which had also been offered me by the late Miss [illegible] Fraser. Dr. Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms at Dublin. For this also very kindly undertook to use his exceptional facilities necessary to the desired end, and Mr. Burke's services were [illegible] with.*

My Memorial remembrance were also [illegible] the following letters will show.

Letter from Sir Bernard Burke to Winifred Fraser (A.T.S. & Mrs.)

Ulster Office

14 Sept. 1882

My dear Sir,

As I apprehended your cousin Winifred Fraser has left no genealogical trace in this Country so far as I can see. A search among through the Will, was well done in the Diocese of Clogher, but after all brought, but promised no clue. I am sorry

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*[I am sure you will be interested to see these certificates and I only wish it were possible to find out who the Lord Provost referred to in the opening sentence would prove that parish to be. The missing documents were at least once in existence.]

sure that it would be quite useless to investigate further in the Case as it stands. The court must evidently consider the various Wills that have been executed.

I return the papers now left with me, and express my regret that I have been of so little service.

Yours very truly,

J. Bernard Burke*

Clerk

Dublin Castle,

20 August, 1884

My dear Sir,

There is no charge whatever for the privileged copy which I made for you. It afforded me pleasure to make it and I cannot but regret that my researches were unavailing.

Yours very truly,

J. Bernard Burke

Turnscrew

Aberdeenshire

31st July 84

Dear Sir,

I am this morning in receipt of yours of 28th inst.— and regret extremely to hear of your Uncle's death as from the notice in the Times I had formed a high opinion of his intelligence and the great help he showed in the interest he took in the case to hand.

I expect to be in Edin. towards the end of this week but only for a day — or two — when I intend to stay on remain until the 11th prox. when I shall [illegible] journey to remain for a week or so — If you come North, about that time, I shall be delighted to see you here unless going to or returning from Inverness — This place is very aloof to keep from Aberdeen to our nearest station "Turriff" Twenty-Five [illegible] distance from this.

In case I should be in Edin. at the time you are there, I hope you will drop me a note before you arrive as I would [illegible] to see you and otherwise use it use in two heads who might be able to assist you in your investigations — I have not as yet met with the name of "Dundas" but I hope it will yet be found —

The two witnesses at the Power House — also getting Parish

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*Written in Arabic Script on

[illegible] — and on this part of the Country — not to Incommodate us is [illegible] supposed — They give enormous wages on Excursions and that money from Rulers this Great part King Charles 1st and 11th — I mean particularly to the Memorial of Charles I[illegible] — and other Lords — in this and the adjoining County of Lincolnshire — The lovely scene and possession of the Great Estates is Incomparable by heritage to a nobleman that [illegible] this Summer I daresay you are aware of —

[illegible] me
Dear Sir
Yours very truly
W. H. Evans

Peculiar Power Esq.

[illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Sir

I shall be glad to see you here say at [illegible] o'clock
Unfortunately I am obliged to leave again for the North tomorrow morning.

Yours truly
Wm. H. Evans.

Peculiar Power Esq.

Letter from Lord Salomy to Peculiar Power [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 18th

Presentingly

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd. inst. & I had received it when I wrote my answer to comply with your request it would have given me much gratification to present a copy of the "The Powers of Princes" to the Philadelphia Library, but I regret to be obliged to say, that it is entirely out of my power to do so, but there were only one hundred and fifty copies printed, and I assure you that I have given away one hundred and forty nine of them, and have only one copy in my possession, or in any way at my disposal

I am extremely sorry that I am not absolutely certain as to who was the [illegible] if you will re-consult the book during your visit to London, I very much fear that there is a copy in the Reading room of the British Museum, and another at the Patrick College.

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your obedient servant
[illegible]

To Professor Perrier Paris

Dulwich

Sept. 15th 1881

Peterborough.

Dear Sir

I have to thank you for your kind note, received last night, which [illegible] as being unable to do what you requested.

I shall be most happy to receive a copy of your Thesis, when it is convenient for you to send me one, and as we had a little conversation at Peterborough, concerning the Institution, I have taken the liberty of sending you "The Assistant Master" containing an account of the proceedings, which you may like to see.

I remain
[illegible] yours
[illegible]

To Professor Charles Tissot

[illegible] to a newspaper in England containing the account spoken of.

The late Lord Selkirk was one of the highest authorities in Great Britain on Heraldry and he held at the Thanes in Scotland, and author of a very splendid "History of the Peers of Heraldry" the best [illegible] of modern [illegible] the Peers etc. I took him a book-mark with a coat of arms and crest which have been in the family a [illegible] owing to residence in Scotland. The following letter refers to this.

Dulwich

Sept. 15th 1881

Peterborough

My dear Sir

I have to thank you for your letter, and for the copy of the Thanes. The subject of which they treat [illegible], is a very abstruse

[illegible] I cannot pretend to be well up in it. I have no doubt I shall receive both instruction, and pleasure when I have the time to devote to their perusal.

I must also gratefully acknowledge the kind and complimentary expression of your opinion in the few words I address to the subscribers, and remain, at the opening of the public rehearsal the other day.

I am a little surprised at your saying that I found a book (which was like [illegible]) superior to one of the plates of my "History of the Flowers of Shakespeare". For the only plates to which at present are the frontispiece of Vol I. and the [illegible] opposite page 134 of the same Vol., and in both these the living shot is present.

The work is not on Cornish's hand, but the whole text is literally engraved "proper", with a loose sheet in its hands, and, at page 111 of Vol I. I suggest a probable explanation of the reason of its adoption by the Victorian Queen in 1837, when he obtained Vol fourteen hands.

The cost of hours of which you enclose an engraving is a certain one. The letter was found at Wigan, enclosed to all the inhabitants of the County, except some who have the number so irregularly placed underneath, the [illegible] of which drawings I have forwarded, pages [illegible] of Vol I. and in my preface P. See the cost is evidently a part of that of our Lady [illegible] by the two words, and that is quite explicable.

But then, the matter is that of the 3 most towards the cost.

In [illegible], although the wide gave names the power of the only to [illegible] according to certain rules and regulations, the [illegible] and names are very sensible parts of the [illegible], and may be changed as [illegible]; and I think this explains how the late [illegible] of these three took the place from the [illegible] from the other of the two principal [illegible] of the name, which he was [illegible] quite unable to do. I [illegible] him by explaining these [illegible] in this manner.

I remain

Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

To Thomas Peckett Prest

[illegible] Vice Board of Victoria

The following note was elicited from a friend in Ireland by a Roman Catholic priest whom I met on the steamer from Queenstown to New York, and who promised to make inquiries for some traces of Pamelia Everett's residence at or near Glanbeigh, or the early part of the 19th Century.

Ballybeg
Co. Monaghan April 1st 85

My dear Parkes Martin

I received your most welcome letter at due time, and felt very happy in reading that you and Mr Dickinson were well, and succeeding as well as ever in your different and important missions.

I endeavoured this letter that kindly turned in your esteemed friend Mr Stuart Gal. I am sorry that I have not succeeded in finding the records for information.

I called on Mr. Kirkwood who is, as you are aware, a J. P. and agent to Sir John Leslie, owner of Glanbeigh and all the lands about it, and who, I thought, would be the most likely man to institute a most careful search. His assistant also kindly undertook to examine all the parish records, but he could find no trace. I also asked Mr Kirkwood to search the wills over which the same purpose, but also there was no trace.

Mr. Kirkwood tells me that the Leslie family at those days were Jacobites, and fought in [illegible] army against King William, and that it was not probable that any of William's adherents would find favour with the Leslie family.

I need not tell you there is a great change in the family politics since those days.

I am sorry to tell you our poor country is in great distress at present.

* * *

I am glad to tell you the Bishop and priests are in good health.

With kindest regards to F. & Mr Dickinson and yourself I remain

yours most sincerely,

L. F. O'Neill

Rev. Mr. Martin to Pamelia Everett*

Letter of Rev. M. Martin to Pamelia Everett*
[enclosing sending Miss E. newspaper]

40 Albany Street
Edinburgh

4th July 1885

My dear Sir

I believe Lesley Little was to write to let you know that he had heard from you and that you were resolved that I had not written to you on the subject of the Glanbeigh Case — I can as-

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*Very illegible

Copy of a letter from W. B. Yeats (1865-1939), for the Netherlands, to Lawson, in Mr. Archibald Blackwood Dean of Gold Hunters, Scotland, and sent by the latter to me.

Toronto, Dec. 1884

My dear Sir

I have just read with much interest your account of the Lawson... Some years ago we had a friend Theodor Fraser of Philadelphia, who always claimed a connection with me as being the seventh from Alexander son of Thomas, who went to Ulster ... although my impression is that my old friend said he went to the north of Ireland, though it may have been Scotch Ulster.

Try as I do I am not certain, he always said that Alexander eldest son of Thomas of Rosedrift, was his ancestor. He was a perfect gentleman, coming to the west among the Philadelphia, and he hated the Yankees). I do not think any of my ancestors [illegible] were like him for they were before the war, when the [illegible] of the old Revolutionists was still dying out. The last years could not quite reach to but a married brother, a Professor, who may be yet alive. His last was an Uncle Theodor Fraser Smith, a General in the U. S. army. And talking of the Fraser connection you that my father used to tell me a story of his great grandfather John Fraser Master of Lovat - that he once observed a remarking sergeant and reading over his which he was [illegible] annoyed and impressed [illegible] thought so [illegible] Lord Lovat [illegible] of Pegasus, went to see him [illegible] to meet, and advised him not to acknowledge the name of John, but to call himself Simon, and when he appeared before the Court as Simon Fraser - Lord Lovat (on his head!) and the [illegible] and dismissed him. [illegible] (I can never hear the story) * * *

R. Lovat Fraser

NOV 2 - 1938